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THE GOLDEN SERIES.

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1 SADLIERS'

ELEMENTARY

GEOGRAPHY.

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WITH

MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK.

By J. H. Bremner

1582 14

NEW YORK:

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

31 BARCLAY STREET.

MONTREAL: 275 NOTRE DAME STREET.

1880.

P R E F A C E .

I N relation to the composition of this little work, I will only say that the definitions are plain and brief, and that I have presented but one idea simply at a time. I have adopted the objective method of teaching by presenting to the eye, first, a map, next, some general questions thereon, and finally, a few interesting facts.

In the latter half of the book, the first and last letter, in the answer to the map questions, are given, to encourage the pupil by giving him a correct clue to the proper word.

The work has been made attractive by a great variety of appropriate engravings, and by a large number of bright, beautiful maps.

Though the work is simple, it is comprehensive, and contains considerable information adapted for the work of primary education.

With these remarks, it is respectfully presented to parents, teachers, and guardians.

THE AUTHOR.

NEW YORK, }
September, 1879. }

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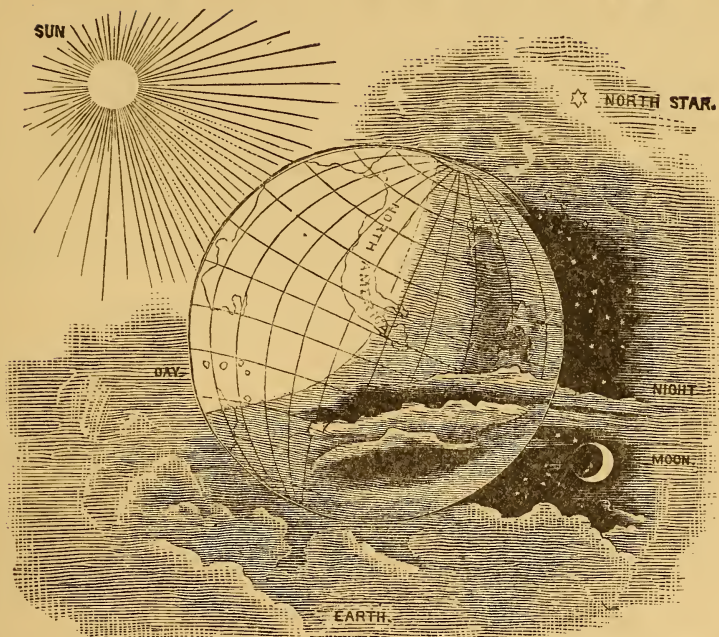
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GEOGRAPHY.



LESSON I.

The Earth.

1. What is Geography?

A description of the surface of the Earth.

2. What is the Earth?

The Planet or Body on which we live.

3. What else is it sometimes called?

The Globe, the World, or the Sphere.

4. What is the shape of the Earth?

It is round like an orange.

LESSON II.

The Earth—Continued.

1. How large is the Earth?

About 25,000 miles all around it.

2. Which is the larger, the Earth or the Sun?

The Sun. It is more than a million times larger than the Earth.

3. Why does the Sun appear so small then? Because it is so far off.

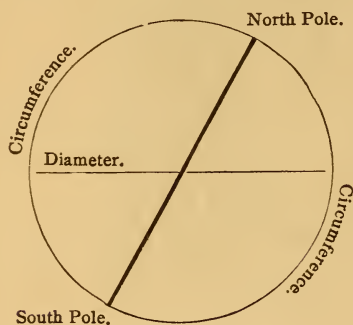
4. What produces day and night?

The Earth turns around on its axis once in twenty-four hours, and on *that*

side which is turned *towards* the Sun there is the light of the Sun, which we call day, and on the other side there is a darkness, which we call night.

5. How do we know that the earth is round?

First, many have sailed all around it; secondly, when a ship is coming in sight we see the *tops* of the *masts* first, and last of all the *hull* or *body* of the vessel.



LESSON III.

The Earth—Continued.

1. What is the axis of any thing?

It is that on which it turns or may turn. Pass a wire through the centre of an orange so that the orange may turn on it; the wire is the axis of the orange, but the axis of the Earth is not a real thing, like the wire in the orange; it is an imaginary line.

2. What are the ends of the Earth's axis called?

One is called the North Pole, and the other is called the South Pole.

3. What is the circumference of a globe or circle?

The distance around it.

4. What is the diameter of a globe or circle?

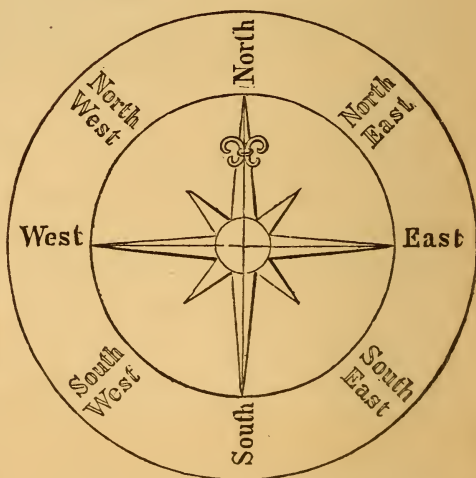
The distance through the centre from one side to the other.

5. The circumference of the Earth is 25,000 miles; how long is the diameter?

About 8,000 miles.

LESSON IV.

Points of the Compass.



1. What do we call the line where the Earth and the sky seem to meet?

The Horizon.

2. What do we call that part of the horizon where the Sun rises?

The East.

3. What do we call that part of the horizon where the Sun sets in the evening?

The West.

4. Now, if you stand with outstretched arms with your right hand pointing to the East, and the left to the West, where will the North be?

In front of me.

5. And where will the Southern part of the horizon be?

Behind me.

6. Which way is the North-East?

The point half way between North and East.

7. Which way is South-East?

The point half way between South and East.

8. Which way is South-West?

The point half way between South and West.

9. Which way is North-West?

The point half way between North and West.

10. At what time of the day do *we* see the Sun in the North?

We, who live North of the Torrid Zone, never see the Sun North of us.

11. Are there any people in the world who never see the Sun South of them?

Yes; those who live in the South Temperate Zone never see the Sun South of them.

12. Where do we see the Sun about 9 o'clock A. M.?

In the South-East.

13. Where do we see the Sun about 3 o'clock P. M.?

In the South-West.

Now close your book; stand up, and point to the North, to the South, to the East, to the West, to the N.-E., S.-E., S.-W., N.-W.





THE ANIMALS AND PLANTS OF THE DIFFERENT ZONES.

LESSON V.

Zones.

1. What are Zones?

Divisions of the Earth's surface made by the Tropics and Polar Circles.

2. How many Zones are there?

Five.

3. Which are they?

One Torrid Zone, two Temperate Zones, and two Frigid Zones.

4. Point out the different Zones on the above map.

5. What is the meaning of the word Torrid?

Hot or burning.

6. What is the meaning of the word Temperate when applied to Zones?

Mild, neither too hot nor too cold.

7. What is the meaning of the word Frigid?

Cold.

8. How wide is the Torrid Zone?

Forty-seven degrees wide.

9. How wide are the Temperate Zones?

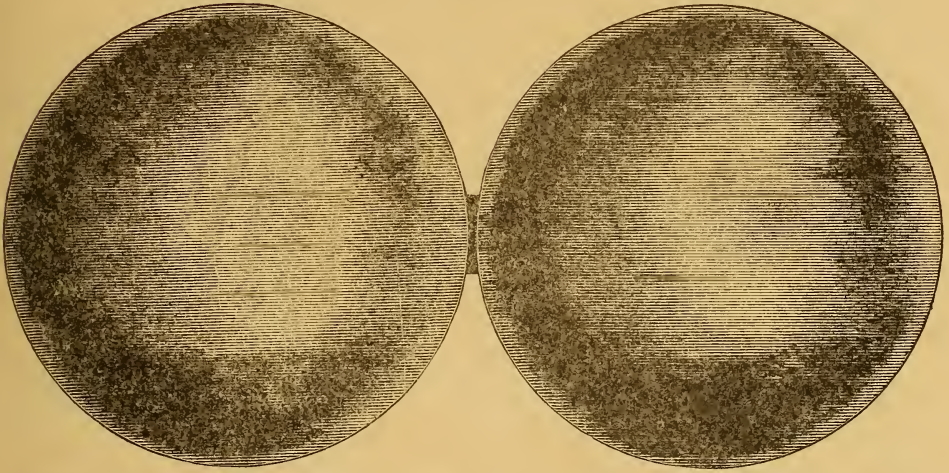
Forty-three degrees each.

10. How wide are the Frigid Zones?

Twenty-three and a half degrees each.

11. What animals and plants do you see in each Zone? In which Zone do *you* live?

HINGED HEMISPHERES.



A WOODEN GLOBE CUT IN TWO.—Joined by a hinge, with the curved surface turned towards us, such as this, will be found very useful in explaining the Hemispheres to young children.

LESSON VI.

Sphere and Hemispheres.

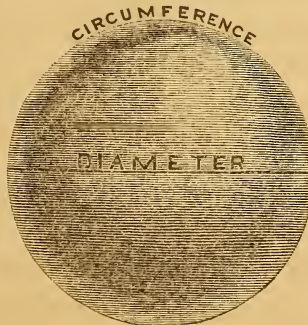
The first lessons in Geography should be illustrated by a Globe, because it is the best representation of the form of the Earth, but on it we can see only one-half of the Earth's surface at once. If we wish to see the whole of it at one time, we must divide the Globe into two equal parts—called hemispheres—with their curved sides towards us.

1. What is a Sphere or Globe?

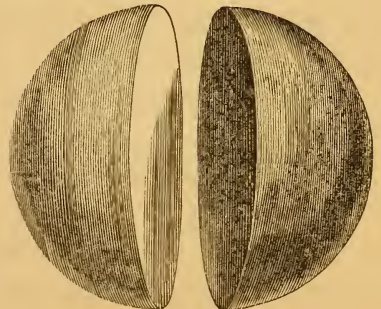
A body, either solid or

hollow, every part of the surface of which is equally distant from a point within, called the center.

2. What is a Hemisphere? Half a Sphere?



A GLOBE OR SPHERE.



HEMISPHERES.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE.



EASTERN HEMISPHERE.



LESSON VII.

Hemispheres.

1. What grand divisions of the Globe on the Eastern Hemisphere?

Europe, Asia, and Africa.

2. What grand divisions on the Western Hemisphere?

North America and South America.

3. What are North and South America called when taken together?

The Western Continent.

4. What are Europe, Asia, and Africa called when taken together?

The Eastern Continent.

5. Which Continent is the larger?

The Eastern is about twice as large as the Western.

6. In what part of the Eastern Hemisphere is Asia?

In the North-Eastern part.

7. In what part is Europe?

In the North-Western part.

8. In what part is Africa?

In the South-Western part.

LESSON VIII.

Hemispheres—Continued.

1. In what part of the Western Hemisphere is North America?

In the Northern part.

2. In what part of the Western Hemisphere is South America?

In the Southern part.

3. In what part of the Eastern Hemisphere is Australia ?

In the South-Eastern part.

4. In what direction is Africa from Asia ?

South-West.

5. In what direction from Africa is Europe ?

North.

6. In what direction from Africa is Australia ?

South-East.

7. In what direction from Europe is North America ?

West.

8. In what direction from Europe is South America ?

South-West.

9. In what direction from North America is Europe ?

East.

10. What Ocean East of America and West of Europe and Africa ?

Atlantic.

11. What Ocean West of America and East of Asia ?

Pacific.

12. What Ocean South of Asia ?

Indian.

13. What Ocean surrounds the North Pole ?

Arctic.

14. What Ocean surrounds the South Pole ?

Antarctic.

LESSON IX.

Natural Divisions of Land.

1. How is the surface of the Earth divided ?

Into Land and Water.

2. How much of the Earth's surface is Land ?

About one-fourth.

3. How much of it is Water ?

About three-fourths.

4. How is the Land divided ?

Into Continents, Islands, Peninsulas, Isthmuses, Capes, Promontories, Mountains, Shores, etc.

5. What is a Continent ?

A very large division of land.

6. How many Continents are there ?

Two.

7. Name them.

The Eastern and the Western.

8. What are the divisions of the Eastern Continent ?

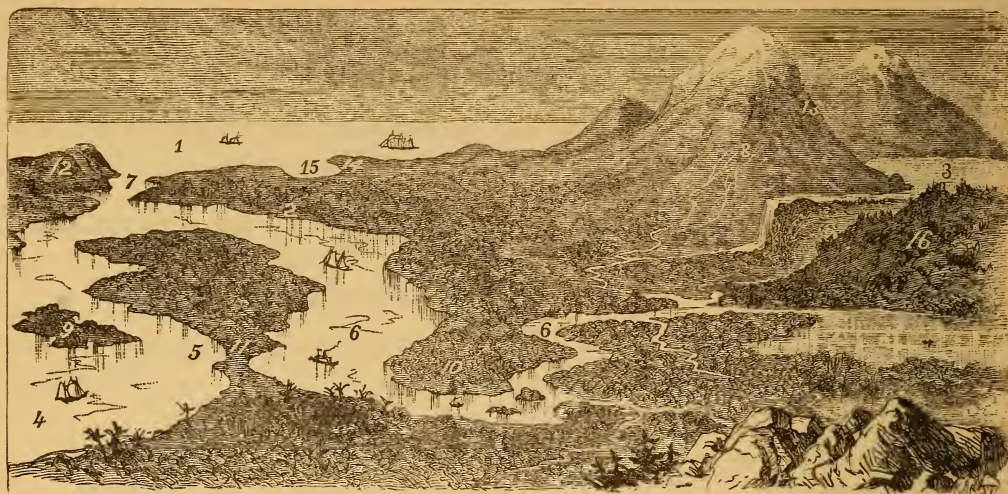
Europe, Asia, and Africa.

9. What are the divisions of the Western Continent ?

North America and South America.

10. What large Island South-east of Asia ?

Australia.



1 Sea. 2 Shore. 3 Lake. 4 Sound. 5 Bay. 6 Rivers. 7 Strait. 8 Source of River. 9 Island.
10 Peninsula. 11 Isthmus. 12 Promontory. 13 Mountains. 14 Cape. 15 Inlet. 16 Hill.

LESSON X.

Natural Divisions of Land.

Continued.

1. What is an Island?

A portion of land *entirely* surrounded by water.

2. What is a Peninsula?

A portion of land *nearly* surrounded by water.

3. What is an Isthmus?

A narrow neck of land joining two larger bodies of land.

4. What is a Cape?

A point of land projecting into the water.

5. What is a Prom'ontory?

A *high cape*.

LESSON XI.

Natural Divisions of Land.

Continued.

1. What is a mountain?

An elevation of land 2,000 feet high, or upwards.

2. What are Hills?

Elevations of land less than 2,000 feet high.

3. What is a Volcano?

A burning mountain.

4. What is the opening on the top of the Volcano called?

A Crater.

5. During an eruption, what are thrown up through the Crater?

Fire, smoke, ashes, and melted matter, called Lava.

5. How many Volcanoes are there?

About four hundred.

6. What do they prove?

That the interior of the Earth is a mass of fire.

7. What is a Desert?

A vast sandy plain without vegetation.

LESSON XII.

Natural Divisions of Water.

1. What are the Natural Divisions of Water?

Oceans, Seas, Lakes, Gulfs, Bays, Straits, Sounds, Rivers, etc.

2. What is an Ocean?

It is one of the largest bodies of Water.

3. Is it salt or fresh?

Salt.

4. How many Oceans are there?

Five.

5. Name them?

Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic.

6. Which is the largest?

Pacific.

7. What is a Sea?

A large body of salt water, but not so large as an Ocean.

8. What is a Lake?

A body of fresh water *almost* surrounded by land.

9. What are Salt Lakes sometimes called?
Seas.

10. What is a Gulf or Bay?

A portion of the Sea or Ocean extending into the land.

LESSON XIII.

Natural Divisions of Water.

Continued.

1. What is a Strait?

A narrow passage which connects two larger bodies of water.

2. What is a Sound?

A shallow Strait.

3. What is a River?

A large stream of fresh water flowing through the land.

4. What are small Streams called?

Brooks, Rivulets, Creeks, etc.

5. What is a Cascade or Waterfall?

Water flowing over a precipice.

6. What is that part of a River called where it rises, or commences?

Its source or head.

7. What is that part called where it empties?

Its mouth.

8. Are there any Rivers in the Ocean?

No; but there are immense currents, or streams, such as the Gulf Stream.



LESSON XIV.

Maps.

1. What is a Map?

A picture or representation of a part, or of the whole, of the Earth's surface, on a plane.

2. Which way is North on a Map?

Towards the top or upper part.

3. In what direction is South?

Towards the bottom of the Map.

4. Which way is East on a Map?

The right hand side.

5. Which way is West?

The left hand side.

6. Which way is North-East on a Map?

The point half way between North and East.

7. Which way is North-West?

The direction half way between North and West.

8. Which way is South-West?

9. Which way is South-East?

10. Point out on the Map, the Cape, Island, Mountains; Peninsulas, Gulf, Bay, Sea, Strait, Channel, and River.



LESSON XIV.

Races of Men.

1. How many different Races of Men upon the Earth?

Five.

2. Which are they?

The Caucasian, Mongolian, Negro, the Malay, and the Indian.

3. How many people on the whole Earth?

About 1400 million.

4. How many of each Race are there?

600 million Caucasians,

550 million Mongolians,

180 million Africans,

60 million Malays,

10 million Indians

1400 million people on the whole Earth.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE



1. Point to the North Pole.
2. To the South Pole.
3. Point to the Equator.
4. Which is nearer the Equator, the North Pole or the South Pole?

5. What do the figures at the Equator denote?

Longitude.

6. What is Longitude?

Distance East or West from any established Meridian.

EASTERN HEMISPHERE



1. What do the figures at the side of the Hemispheres denote?

Latitude.

2. What is Latitude?

Distance North or South from the Equator.

3. In what Latitude are all places North of the Equator?

In North Latitude.

4. In what Latitude are all places South of the Equator?

In South Latitude.



LESSON XV.

Political Divisions.

1. What are the Political Divisions of the Earth?

Empires, Kingdoms,
Republics, States, etc.

2. What is an Empire?

A country governed by an Emperor.

3. What is a Kingdom?

A country governed by a King or Queen.

4. What is a Republic?

A country whose laws are made by men elected by the people.

5. What is the City called where laws are made?

The Capital.

6. What is the building called where the law-makers assemble?

The Capitol.

7. What is the largest City of a State or Country called?

The Metropolis.

LESSON XVI.

North America.

1. What Ocean bounds North America on the North?

The Arctic.

2. What Ocean on the East?

The Atlantic.

3. What Gulf on the South?

The Gulf of Mexico.

4. What Ocean on the West?

The Pacific.

5. What are the Divisions of North America?

Greenland, British America, United States, Mexico, and Central America.

6. What Island East of Greenland?

Iceland.

7. What Islands South-East of North America?

The West India Islands.

8. What Island East of British America?

Newfoundland.

LESSON XVII.

North America—Continued.

1. What Isthmus joins North America and South America?

The Isthmus of Darien.

2. What Mountains extend through the Western part of North America?

The Rocky Mountains.

3. What Mountains in the Eastern part of North America?

The Alleghany Mountains.

4. What large Bay in British America?

Hudson's Bay.

5. What Sea between the West Indies and South America?

The Caribbean Sea.

6. What three large Rivers in North America?

The Mackenzie, the Mississippi, and the Columbia.

7. What large River flows South-East and empties into the Mississippi?

The Missouri River.

LESSON XVIII.

North America—Continued.

I. For what is North America noted.

For its great Lakes, large Rivers, extensive Plains, and lofty Mountains.



ANIMALS OF NORTH AMERICA.



PINTA.

SANTA MARIA.

NINA.

The Three Ships which Columbus led across the Atlantic on his first Voyage of Discovery.

2. What can you say of its Climate?

It is cold in the Northern regions, temperate in the Central portion, and warm in the Southern parts.

3. Is the whole of North America fit for cultivation?

No; nearly all the Northern part, over 2,000 miles from the North Pole, is an extremely cold and dreary waste.

4. How many different races are there in North America?

Four, viz.: Whites, Negroes, Indians, and Mongolians. (*The Esquimaux in Greenland.*)

5. To whom does Greenland and Iceland belong?

To Denmark.

6. What are the inhabitants of Denmark called?

Danes.

7. To whom does British America belong?
To Great Britain.

LESSON XIX.

Discovery of America.

(To be Read.)

1. By whom was America discovered?

By Christopher Columbus, the great Catholic navigator, in 1492.

2. What can you say of the discovery and early explorations of America.

“They were Catholic enterprises, undertaken by Catholics, with Catholic motives, and carried out by Catholic coöperation.” It could not be otherwise, because at this time there were no Protestants.

3. Who aided Columbus to fit up an exploring expedition?

At the request of one of his best friends, a Dominican Priest, named Juan Perez, Isabella, "The Catholic," finally said: "I will pawn my jewels to defray the expenses of the voyage if there is not money enough in the treasury."

4. What else can you say of Queen Isabella?

"She is one of the purest and most beautiful characters in the pages of history."

5. What excellent action was performed by the crews before they sailed?

The three crews, numbering 120 men, received Holy Communion in a temporary chapel erected on the shore.

6. What remarkable clause was inserted in the agreement which Columbus made with Ferdinand and Isabella?

That the profits arising from his discoveries should be used to ransom the sacred sepulchre of our Lord from the Mahometans.

7. What other motive prompted Columbus in his undertaking?

He expected to discover a short and safe route to the East Indies.

LESSON XX.

Discovery of America—Continued.

(To be Read.)

1. Give an account of the landing of Columbus.

"On the 12th of October, 1492, Columbus and his companions landed on the island which they called San Salvador. Three boats conveyed them to the shore; over each boat floated a broad banner with 'a green cross.' On reaching the land, Columbus *threw himself on his knees, kissed the earth*, and shed tears of joy.

"A cross was at once erected, and prostrating themselves before it, they returned *solemn* thanks to God for having conducted their voyage to so happy an issue.

"On landing they found the country inhabited by a dark, copper-color race without beards, whom Columbus called Indians, because he thought that he had discovered India."

2. What did the natives suppose the Spaniards to be?

They were much surprised at the Spaniards, whom they regarded as the children of the sun, their idol; they supposed the ships were species of animals, with eyes of lightning and voices of thunder.

3. Where are the remains of Columbus?

He and his son Diego are both interred in the Cathedral of St. Christopher in Havana, the capital of Cuba.

LESSON XXI.

Questions on the Map of the United States. *(See next page.)*

1. Where are the United States?

In the central part of North America.

2. How many States and Territories are there?

There are thirty-eight States, ten Territories, and the District of Columbia.

3. How many Eastern States are there?

Six.

4. How many Middle States?

Four.

5. How many Southern States are there?

Eleven.

6. How many Western States are there?

Seventeen.

7. Which is the largest State?

Texas.

8. Which is the smallest?

Rhode Island.

LESSON XXII.

Questions on the Map of the United States—Continued.

1. What is the Capital of the United States?

Washington, on the Potomac River.

2. Which State is furthest North-East?

Maine.

3. Which is furthest South?

Florida.

4. What States border on the Pacific Ocean?

California and Oregon.

5. What Country North of the United States?

British America.

6. What Ocean East?

The Atlantic.

7. What Gulf South?

The Gulf of Mexico.

8. What Ocean West?

The Pacific Ocean.

9. What is an Ocean?

10. What River separates Mexico from Texas?

Rio Grande.

11. What River flows into the Gulf of California?

Colorado River.





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nd.

LESSON XXIII.

Questions on the Map of the United States—Continued.

1. What River between Washington Territory and Oregon, and flowing West into the Pacific Ocean?

The Columbia River.

2. What large River rises in the Rocky Mountains and flows South-East into the Mississippi?

The Missouri.

3. What large River flows South into the Gulf of Mexico?

The Mississippi.

4. What two other Rivers flow South-East into the Mississippi?

The Arkansas and the Red River.

5. What two large Rivers flow South-West and empty into the Mississippi?

The Ohio and the Tennessee.

6. What three States North of the Ohio River?

Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

7. What two States South of the Ohio?

Kentucky and West Virginia.

LESSON XXIV.

Questions on the Map of the United States—Continued.

1. What is a Lake?

2. What large Lakes between the United States and British America?

Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario.

3. What large Lake between Wisconsin and Michigan?

Lake Michigan.

4. What large River flowing North-East is the outlet of these Lakes?

The River St. Lawrence.

5. What Cape East of North Carolina?

Cape Hatteras.

6. What is a Cape?

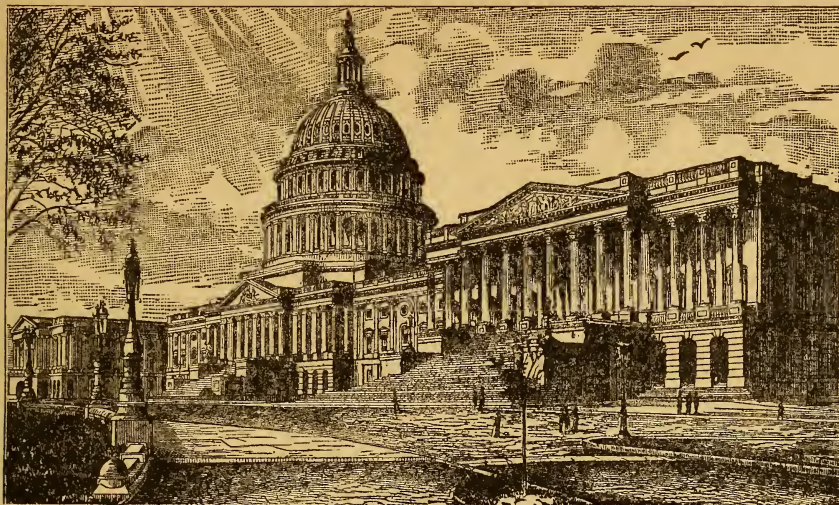
7. In what direction does the Eastern Coast of the United States extend?

North-East and South-West?

8. In what direction does the Coast of California extend?

South-East and North-West.

9. What is a Coast?



WASHINGTON, CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

LESSON XXV.

STATES, TERRITORIES, AND CAPITALS.

On the Map of United States point to each State and Territory, and also to the Capital of each.

CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON.....On the POTOMAC RIVER.

EASTERN or NEW ENGLAND STATES.

STATES.	CAPITALS.	SITUATION.
MAINE.....	<i>Augusta</i>	On the Kennebec River.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	<i>Concord</i>	On the Merrimac.
VERMONT.....	<i>Montpelier</i>	On the Onion.
MASSACHUSETTS	<i>Boston</i>	On Massachusetts Bay.
RHODE ISLAND *	<i>Providence</i>	On Providence Bay.
	<i>Newport</i>	On the Island of Rhode Island.
CONNECTICUT	<i>Hartford</i>	On the Connecticut.

* The Legislature meets in Providence in winter, and in Newport in summer.

LESSON XXVI.

MIDDLE STATES.

STATES.	CAPITALS.	SITUATION.
NEW YORK.....	<i>Albany</i>	On the Hudson River.
NEW JERSEY.....	<i>Trenton</i>	On the Delaware.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	<i>Harrisburg</i>	On the Susquehanna.
DELAWARE.....	<i>Dover</i>	On Jones' Creek.

LESSON XXVII.

WESTERN STATES.

STATES.	CAPITALS.	SITUATION.
ARKANSAS.....	<i>Little Rock</i>	On the Arkansas River.
TENNESSEE.....	<i>Nashville</i>	On the Cumberland.
KENTUCKY.....	<i>Frankfort</i>	On the Kentucky.
OHIO.....	<i>Columbus</i>	On the Sciota.
MICHIGAN.....	<i>Lansing</i>	On the Grand.
INDIANA.....	<i>Indianapolis</i>	On the West Fork of White R.
ILLINOIS.....	<i>Springfield</i>	Near the Sangamon.
WISCONSIN.....	<i>Madison</i>	On the Fourth Lake.
IOWA.....	<i>Des Moines</i>	On the Des Moines.
MISSOURI.....	<i>Jefferson City</i>	On the Missouri.
CALIFORNIA.....	<i>Sacramento</i>	On the Sacramento.
MINNESOTA.....	<i>St. Paul</i>	On the Mississippi.
OREGON.....	<i>Salem</i>	On the Willamette.
KANSAS.....	<i>Topeka</i>	On the Kansas.
NEVADA.....	<i>Carson City</i>	On the Carson.
NEBRASKA.....	<i>Lincoln</i>	On Salt Creek.
COLORADO.....	<i>Denver</i>	On the South Platte.

LESSON XXVIII.

SOUTHERN STATES.

STATES.	CAPITALS.	SITUATION.
MARYLAND	<i>Annapolis</i>	On the Severn River.
VIRGINIA	<i>Richmond</i>	On the James.
NORTH CAROLINA	<i>Raleigh</i>	Near the Neuse.
SOUTH CAROLINA	<i>Columbia</i>	On the Congaree.
GEORGIA	<i>Atlanta</i>	Near the Chattahoochee.
FLORIDA	<i>Tallahassee</i>	Inland.
ALABAMA	<i>Montgomery</i>	On the Alabama.
MISSISSIPPI	<i>Jackson</i>	On the Pearl.
LOUISIANA	<i>New Orleans</i>	On the Mississippi.
TEXAS	<i>Austin</i>	On the Colorado.
WEST VIRGINIA	<i>Wheeling</i>	On the Ohio.



LESSON XXIX.

TERRITORIES.

TERRITORIES.	CAPITALS.	SITUATION.
DAKOTA	<i>Yankton</i>	On the Missouri River.
INDIAN	<i>Tahlequah</i>	
MONTANA	<i>Helena</i>	Near Missouri.
WYOMING	<i>Cheyenne</i>	On Crow Creek.
NEW MEXICO	<i>Santa Fe</i>	Near the Rio Grande.
IDAHO	<i>Boisé City</i>	On Boisé.
UTAH	<i>Salt Lake City</i>	Near Great Salt Lake.
ARIZONA	<i>Tucson</i>	On Santa Cruz.
ALASKA	<i>Sitka</i>	On Baronoff Island.
WASHINGTON	<i>Olympia</i>	On Puget's Sound.

NOTE.—The governor of a State is elected by the people; the governor of a Territory is appointed by the President.

LESSON XXX.

Form of Government.

1. What form of Government have we in the United States?

A Republican form of Government.

2. Who is the highest officer in the United States?

The President.

3. What is his duty?

To enforce the laws made by Congress at Washington.

4. What form of Government have we in each State?

A Republican form of Government also.

5. Who is the highest officer in a State?

The Governor.

6. What is his duty?

To enforce the laws made at the Capital of the State by the State Legislature.

7. Who is the highest officer in a city?

The Mayor, whose duty it is to enforce the laws made by the Common Council.

8. What is the Supreme or highest law of the land which all must obey?

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

LESSON XXXI.

Description of the United States.

1. What can you say of the United States?

It is the finest country in the whole world.

2. In what respect?

The climate is temperate, the land is fertile, minerals are abundant, Religion is free, the Press is free, knowledge is within the reach of all, and the highest office may be filled by the poorest boy born in the Country.

3. What is the extent of the United States?

It contains three and a half millions of square miles.

4. How does it compare in size with Europe?

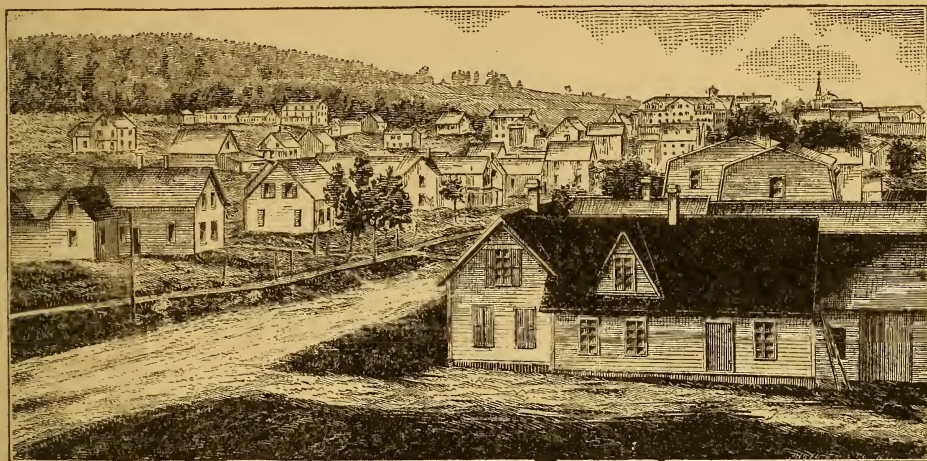
It is nearly as large as the whole of Europe, which contains only three and four-fifth millions of square miles.

5. Which is the most populous city in the United States?

New York.

6. Which are next in size in regard to population?

Philadelphia is second; Brooklyn, third; St. Louis, fourth; Chicago, fifth; Baltimore, sixth; and Boston, seventh.



VIEW IN BETHLEHEM, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

LESSON XXXII.

New England States.

1. Who first gave New England its name?

Captain John Smith, in the year 1614.

2. Where is Bunker Hill Monument?

Near the city of Boston, in Charlestown, on Breed's hill where a fierce struggle took place between the American troops and the English soldiers at the commencement of the Revolutionary war.

LESSON XXXIII.

New England States—Continued.

1. Where are the New England States?

In the north-eastern part of the U. S.

2. When was the first settlement made in New England?

In Dec. 22, 1620, by the Pilgrims at Plymouth.

3. What can you say of the climate?

It is colder in winter than in other parts of the U. S.

4. What can you say of the occupation of the people?

The soil is not well adapted for farming, therefore the inhabitants are engaged chiefly in fishing, commerce, and manufactures.

5. For what are they remarkable?

For industry, enterprise, and for their excellent schools. Many of them have emigrated to the western states, and their former homesteads are now owned by Irish farmers.





OLD STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

LESSON XXXIV.

New England States.

General Questions.—Which is the largest of the New England States? Me.—Which is the smallest? R. Id.—What state Southwest of Maine? N. He.—What state west of New Hampshire? Vt.—What state south of Vermont and N. Hampshire? Ms.—What two states south of Mass.? Ct. and R. Id.—How many New England states are there?

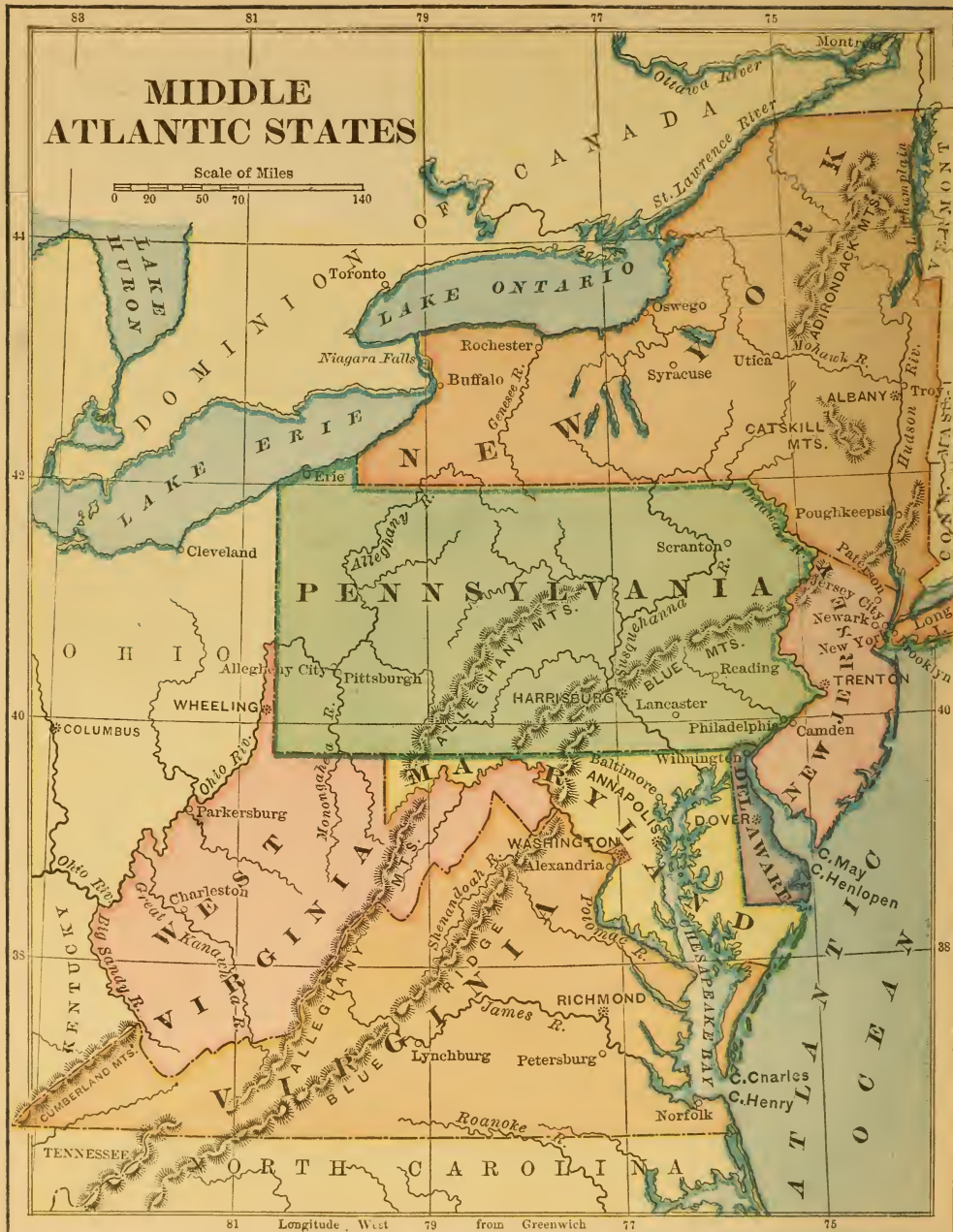
LESSON XXXV.

Bodies of Water, etc.—What ocean south and east of the New England States? Ac.—

What two rivers in Maine? Pt. and Kc.—What river flows between Vermont and N. Hampshire? Ct.—Through what two states does it flow? Ms. and Ct.—Into what sound does it flow? L. Id. Sound.—What is a sound?—What bay east of Massachusetts? Ms. By.—What two capes at the entrance to Mass. Bay? Ce. An. and Ce. Cd.—What is a cape?—What is a high cape called?—What province and ocean east of Maine? Nw. Bk. and Ac.—What dominion west of Maine? Dominion of Canada.—What mountain in Vermont? Gn.—What mountains in New Hampshire? We.—Towards what ocean does the land of New England slope? Ac.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

Scale of Miles
0 20 50 70 140





NIAGARA FALLS.

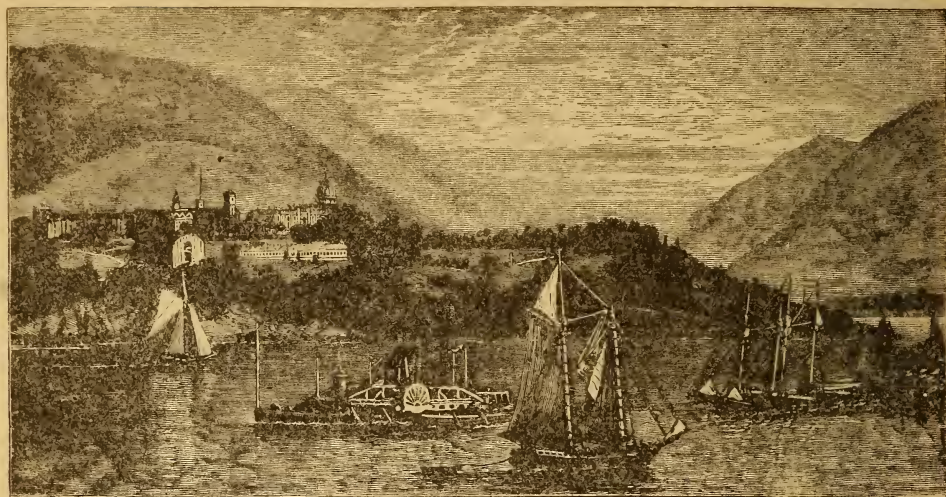
LESSON XXXVI.

Middle States.

General Questions.—What state north of Pennsylvania? N. Yk.—What state east of Penn.? N. Jy.—What three states south of Penn.? De., Md., and Wt. Va.—What state west of Penn.? Oo.—What three states east of New York? Vt., Ms., Ct.—To what state does Long Island belong? N. Yk.—What is New York State sometimes called? The Empire State.—What is Penn. sometimes called? The Key-Stone State.—Which is the smallest of the Middle States? De.

LESSON XXXVII.

Bodies of Water, etc.—What two lakes west and north-west of N. Y.? Ee., and Oa.—What falls between these two lakes? Na.—What river is the outlet of these lakes? St. Le.—What river in the eastern part of N. Y.? Hn.—What river between N. J. and Delaware? De.—What river flows through Penn.? Sa.—What two large bays east of Delaware and Virginia? De. and Ce.—What river between Maryland and Virginia? Pc.—What lake between New York and Vermont? Cn.



WEST POINT ON THE HUDSON.

LESSON XXXVIII.

Middle States.

1. Why are these states called the Middle States?

When there were only the thirteen original states in the Union, these four, N. Y., N. J., Penn., and Del., being in the middle of them, were called the Middle States, and they have been so called since.

2. Which are the principal of the Middle States?

New York and Pennsylvania.

3. By whom was N. Y. settled?

By the Dutch in 1614.

4. What can you say of the State of N. Y.?

It is the richest and most populous state in the Union.

5. When was Pennsylvania settled?

In 1682, by the Quakers under Wm. Penn.

LESSON XXXIX.

Middle States—Continued.

1. What can you say of Pennsylvania?

It possesses immense quantities of coal, iron, and petroleum.

2. What can you say of Philadelphia?

It is the largest manufacturing city in the U. S., and the second city in size and population.



VIEW OF NEW YORK CITY.

3. What can you say of Independence Hall in Philadelphia?

Historically, Independence Hall is the most interesting building in the United States.

4. What interesting events are connected with it?

The Declaration of Independence was adopted there on the 4th of July, 1776, and was proclaimed from the steps on the same day.

5. What else can you say of Independence Hall?

Congress met in Independence Hall for nearly ten years.

6. Name the cities that have been the respective capitals of the U. States.

New York city, first, was the capital for one year; Philadelphia, for ten years; and Washington City, since the year 1800.

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

Scale of Miles

0 1/2 1 2 3 4 5



LESSON XL.

New York City and Vicinity.

1. In what direction is New York city the longer?

From north to south.

2. What two rivers bound the city on the east?

The Bronx River and the East River.

3. What river on the west?

The Hudson River.

4. Into what does the Bronx River empty?
Into Long Island Sound.

5. Into what body of water does the Hudson River empty?

Into New York Bay.

6. What strait south of N. Y. bay?

The Narrows.

7. What forts on the west side of the Narrows?

Fort Tompkins and Fort Richmond.

8. What fort on the east side?

Fort Hamilton.

9. What large beautiful park in the centre of New York city?

Central Park.

10. What large island south-west of New York Bay?

Staten Island.

LESSON XLI.

New York City and Vicinity.

Continued.

1. What three islands in New York Bay?
Ellis', Bedloe's, and Governor's.

2. Which is the largest and furthest east?
Governor's Island.

3. In what direction from N. Y. city is Brooklyn?

South.

4. In what direction from N. Y. City is Jersey City?

West.

5. In what direction from Jersey City is Newark?

West.

6. What islands in the East River?

Ward's, Randall's, and Blackwell's.

7. What villages in the City of N. Y. beyond the Harlem River?

Mott Haven, Morrisania, Tremont, Fordham, and Williams Bridge.

8. What is the length of the city?

Sixteen miles; and its area $41\frac{1}{2}$ square miles.

9. What is the population?

In the year 1875 it was one million forty-six thousand. It is the most populous city in America.



LESSON XLII.

Southern States.

General Questions.—What four states border on the Atlantic Ocean? N. Ca., S. Ca., Ga. and Fla.—What four states border on the Gulf of Mexico. Fla., Ala., Mi., La.—What state north of North Carolina? Va.—What Ocean east? Ac.—What state south? S. Ca.—What state west? Te.—What state north of Alabama? Te.—What two states east? Ga. and Fla.—What state and gulf south? Fla. and the Gulf of Mo.

LESSON XLIII.

Bodies of Water, etc.—What ocean east of the Southern States? Ac.—What gulf on the south? G. of Mo.—What large river flows between Arkansas and Mississippi, and through Louisiana into the Gulf of Mexico? Mi.—What two rivers in Tennessee? Te. and Cd.—What two rivers in N. Carolina? Re. and C. Fr.—What two rivers in S. Carolina? Gt. Pe. and Se.—What river between S. Carolina and Georgia? Sa.—What river in Georgia? Aa.

LESSON XLIV.

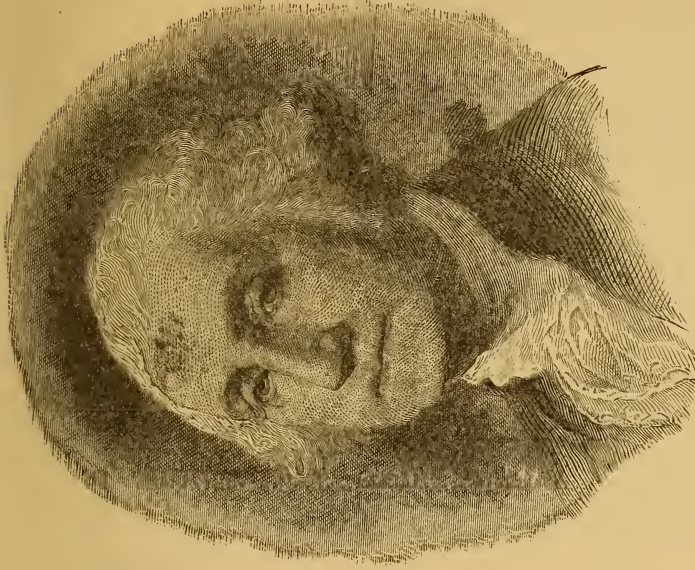
Southern States—Continued.

1. Who was George Washington?

He was Commander-in-chief of the American Army during the Revolutionary war, and afterwards the first President of the United States.

2. Where was he born?

In Virginia, in the year 1732.



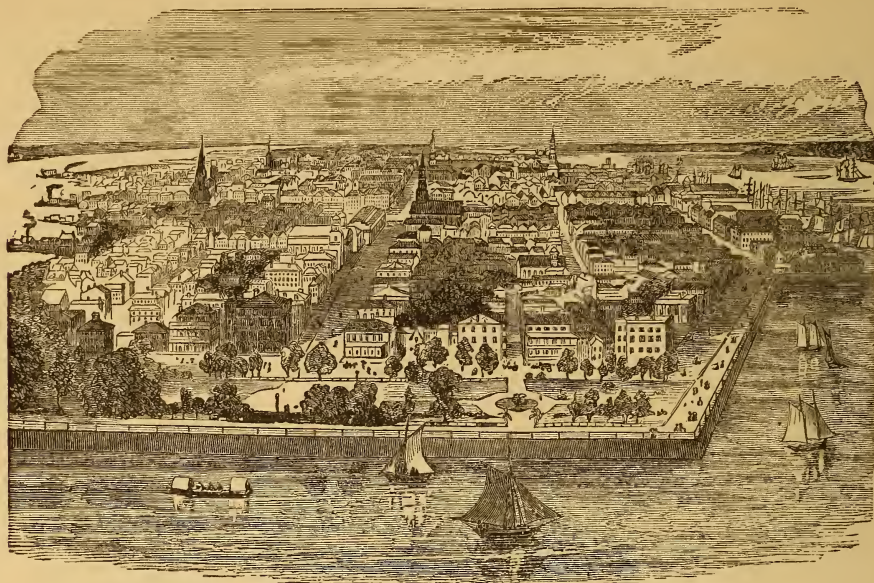
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

3. What can you say of him?

He was one of the best men that ever lived. He served his country faithfully in her struggles for liberty, and did not lay down his sword until he secured her independence.

4. By whom was he aided especially in the last decisive battle at Yorktown?

By the French.



CITY OF CHARLESTON.

5. Was the Capitol at Washington ever burned?

Yes. This act of vandalism was performed by the British under Lord Ross, in the War of 1812.

LESSON XLV.

Southern States—Continued.

1. By whom was Maryland founded?

By Lord Baltimore with two hundred English Catholics, accompanied by two Jesuits.

2. What induced him to make this settlement?

He founded this colony as an asylum for persecuted Catholics.

3. By whom were the laws made in Maryland?

Their charter was the first that gave the people the right to make their own laws.

4. What can you say of the religious freedom allowed in Maryland?

The Catholics of this colony were the first in America to allow religious liberty to all Christians.

LESSON XLVI.

Southern States—Continued.

1. By whom was Virginia settled?

By the English in 1607, on the James River.

2. What can you say of the productions of Maryland and Virginia?

They are tobacco-growing states.

3. What of N. and S. Carolina?

They are rice-growing states. On the islands along the coast of S. Carolina a superior kind of cotton, called sea-island Cotton, is raised.

4. What can you say of Ala., Miss., La.?

They produce great quantities of cotton and Indian corn.

LESSON XLVII.

Western States.

1. Who first explored and settled the western and south-western states?

The Jesuits and other Catholic missionaries from France.

2. What was the object of their explorations?

To convert the natives to Catholicity.

3. Were they successful in their efforts?

They were; all things considered. In 1833 there was one million of Catholic Indians in the United States and Canada.

4. When did the French surrender their possessions in America to the English?

At the close of the French and Indian War, in Feb., 1763.

5. Who settled Kentucky?

Daniel Boone, who lived there a long time alone with his dogs.

LESSON XLVIII.

Western States—Continued.

1. What can you say of the great lakes on the North?

They contain about half the fresh water in the world.

2. What is the principal occupation of the people in the Western States?

Farming.

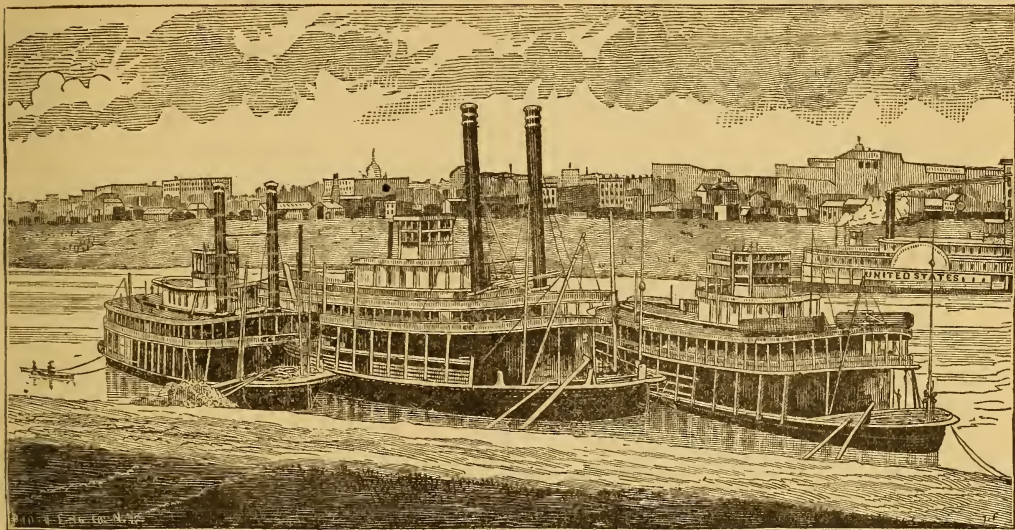
3. What are the productions?

Wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, fruits, etc.

4. What can you say of Ohio?

It is the most populous of the western states, and cattle, hogs, horses and sheep are raised in great abundance.





OHIO RIVER STEAMERS.

LESSON XLIX.

Western States.

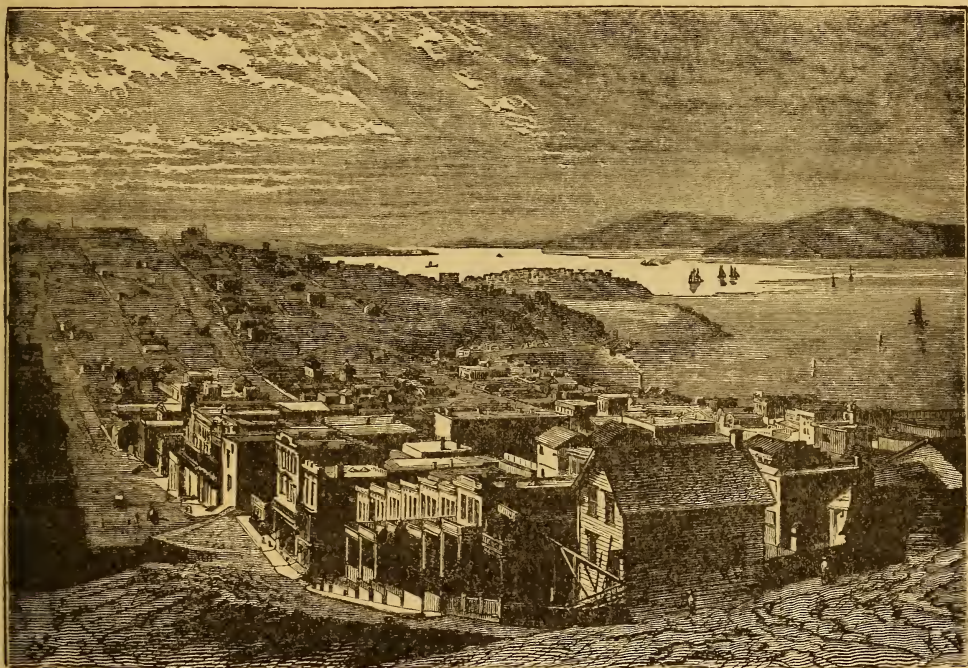
General Questions.—What lake and state north of Indiana? L. Mn. and Mn.—What state east of Indiana? Oo.—South? Ky.—West? Is.—What three states north of Kentucky? Oo., Ia., Is.—What two states east of Kentucky? Va. and W. Va.—South? Te.—West? Is. and Mi.—What state north of Iowa? Ma.—East? Wn. and Is.—South? Mi.—West? Na.—What states east of the Mississippi River? Wn., Is., Ky., Te., and Mi.—West? As., Mi., Ia., and Ma.—What city in the south-western part of Ohio? Ci.—What city in the north-eastern part of Illinois on Lake Michigan? Co.

LESSON L.

Bodies of Water, etc.—What large lakes between these states and British America? Sr., Hn., Ee., Oo.*—What lake between Michigan and Wisconsin? Mn.—What large rivers flow south-west into the Mississippi? Wn., Is., and Oo.—What river flows south-east through Ia. and empties into the Mississippi? Ds., Ms.—What large river flows south-east through Missouri and empties into the Mississippi? Mi.—What river separates Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois from Kentucky and West Virginia? Oo.—What river and mountains separate Kentucky from West Virginia? Big Sandy River and Cumberland Mountains.

* Ontario.





THE GOLDEN GATE.

LESSON LI.

Territories and Adjacent States.

General Questions.—What two states border on the Pacific Ocean? On. and Ca.—What territory? Wn.—What territory north of Wyoming? Ma.—What state and territory east of Wyoming? Na. and Da.—What state and territory south? Co. and Uh.—What three territories west of Wyoming? Uh., Io., Ma.—What state south and west of Nevada? Ca.—What state and territory north of Nevada? On. and Io.—What two territories east of Nevada? Uh. and Aa.—What territory east of Arizona? Nw. Mo.

LESSON LII.

General Questions, etc.—What country north of these states and territories? Bh. Aa.—What country south? Mo.—What ocean west? P. On.—What two ranges of mountains in California? Sa. Na. and Ct. Re.—What great range east of these ranges? Ry. Ms.—What river in California? So.—What river between Washington and Oregon? Ca.—Into what does it empty? Pc. On.—What river separates the Indian Territory from Texas? Rd.—What lake in Utah? Gt. St.—What river between Texas and Mexico? Ro. Ge.—Between Texas and Louisiana? Se.—Into what gulf do these rivers flow? Mo.

LESSON LIII.

Territories and Adjacent States.

Continued.

1. What can you say of these territories?

They embrace the whole Rocky Mountain region from British America to Mexico.

2. What race principally occupy this region?

The Indians.

3. What can you say of its soil and climate?

Comprising more than half the area of the United States, its soil and climate must be various.

4. What can you say of California?

It is the largest state in the Union except Texas.

5. What else can you say of it?

The soil is fertile, the climate is healthy and agreeable, and it is noted for its gold mines. It produces more gold and more wine than any other state in the Union. Its gigantic trees are wonders of nature; they are evergreens. Some of them are 100 feet around, 400 feet high, and 3000 years old.

6. Are there any silver mines in this section?

In Nevada, which is between Cali-

fornia and Utah, there are rich silver mines

LESSON LIV.

Territories and Adjacent States.

Continued.

1. What can you say of Texas?

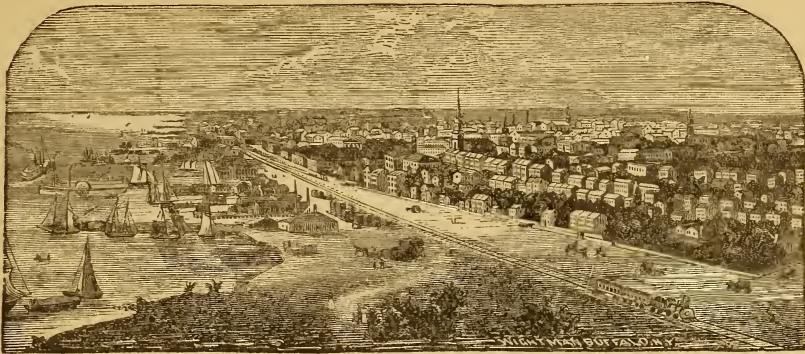
It is the largest state in the Union; the soil is fertile, the climate is warm, and it produces vast herds of cattle.

2. What can you say of the NATIONAL PARK?

In the north-west corner of Wyoming, there are so many grand, beautiful mountains, lakes, forests, waterfalls, geysers, rock-forms and cañyons, that the national government has set apart a large tract of land to be forever kept as a great "NATIONAL PARK."

3. What can you say of the climate on each side of the great Rocky Mountain range?

The climate *west* of it is mild and uniform in temperature, but has great extremes of moisture; on the *east* of the Rocky Mountains it is remarkably mild in winter, especially in the North, and even into British America.



CITY OF TORONTO.

LESSON LV.

British Possessions.

1. Where is British America?

In the northern part of N. America.

2. How does it compare in size with the United States?

By including Alaska they are nearly of the same size; each contains about $3\frac{1}{2}$ million square miles.

3. How do the U. S. and British America compare in regard to population?

The United States contain about 40 million inhabitants, and British America about 4 million.

4. To what country does British America belong?

To Great Britain.

5. How is British America divided?

Into nine divisions, viz.: The North-west Territory, Newfoundland, and

seven provinces united in a confederacy, called the Dominion of Canada.

6. What is the capital of the Dominion of Canada?

Ottawa, on the Ottawa River.

7. Name the seven provinces of the Dominion of Canada with their capitals.

PROVINCES.	CAPITALS.
Prince Edward's Island....	Charlotte Town.
New Brunswick.....	Fredericton.
Nova Scotia.....	Halifax.
Quebec.....	Quebec.
Ontario.....	Toronto.
British Columbia.....	New Westminster.
Manitoba	Winnipeg.

8. What is the capital of the North-west Territory?

It has no capital, but is included in the Dominion of Canada.

9. What is the capital of Newfoundland?
St. Johns.



10. What produces the extensive fogs near Newfoundland, which causes so many shipwrecks?

The commingling of the warm waters of the Gulf Stream with two cold currents from the Arctic Ocean.

LESSON LVI.

Forms of Government in British America.

1. What form of government have they in the Dominion of Canada?

The government consists of a Governor-General and Senate appointed by Great Britain, and a House of Commons elected by the people. The Senate and House form the Parliament.

2. Where does the Governor-General reside?

At Ottawa, the capital. He is also Governor-General of all British America.

3. What other government have they in each province?

To regulate local matters, each province has a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislature.

4. How is Newfoundland governed?

It forms a separate province, and its government consists of a Governor appointed by Great Britain and a Legislature chosen by the people.

5. What can you say of the climate of British America? Except in Ontario and the southern part of British Columbia, the winters are severe.

LESSON LVII.

Questions on the Map.

Name the provinces included in the Dominion of Canada. Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, and Manitoba.—Which of these provinces is furthest north? Bh. Ca.—Which is furthest east? Na. Sa.—What province north of Nova Scotia? Pe. Es. Id.—What province west of Prince Edward's Island? Nw. Bk.—What province borders on the great lakes? Oo.—What province south of Lake Winnipeg? Ma.—What province west of the Rocky Mountains? Bh. Ca.—What large island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence? Nd.

LESSON LVIII.

What small island near the mouth of the St. Lawrence? Ai.—What island north-east of Nova Scotia? Ce. Bn.—What islands west of British Columbia? Vs. and Qn. Cs.—What large bay west of Greenland? Bs. By.—What strait south of Baffin's Bay? Ds. St.—What large bay in the centre of British America? Hn. By.—What bay south of Hudson Bay? Js.—What strait is the entrance to Hudson Bay? Hn. St.—In what direction does the St. Lawrence River flow? N. E.—What large river east of the Rocky Mountains flowing north-west into the Arctic Ocean. Me.



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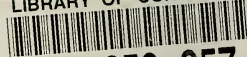


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